The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,001.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
including postage..... „	73 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 7	As. per line.
Second Ditto 4	„ „
Third and succeeding 2	„ „

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	16	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Coconada	18
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	19
„ Galle	20	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Galle	25
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 18th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Aug.	Down. Aug. Sept.	
Leave Bombay	10 & 24	Leave Bussorah	29 12
„ Kurrachee	14 28	„ Fao	29 12
„ Gundur	15 29		Sept.
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	18 1	„ Linga	3 17
„ R. Abbas	20 3	„ R. Abbas	6 19
„ Linga	21 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	24 7	„ Gundur	9 23
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee	13 27
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay	15 29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 630 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lane, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CHINA," (2,010 tons, 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st August, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
President and Visitor.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
TH ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 25th instant, for repairs to the Arthur Bunder Sea-wall at Colaba.

Full particulars of the work, and forms of tender, will be given at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C.E., Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 1 and 4 P.M. daily. REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet Is. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on the 24th instant for the conveyance, hence to Singapore, of nineteen TIME-EXPIRED CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c, for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issues of Provisions during the voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

The words "Tender for Time-Expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th Aug. 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acrimony of which is obvisted, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

FIRST GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
BY
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,
The Hungarian Wizard (Pupil of Professor Anderson,)
AND
MADAME RUCHWALDY,
The celebrated Pianist, Pupil of the great Virtuos Liszt,

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have on the abovementioned day their

FIRST REPRESENTATION,

the like of which has never been seen or heard of in India.

PROGRAMME.

I.
MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electricity.

1.—Will you be so Kind as to Hear my Prayer?
2.—All Impossible is Possible.
3.—Orpheus in the Under World.
4.—In 15 Seconds Ready.
5.—The Voyage through the Air.
6.—The Chosen Coins.
7.—The Creation.

II.
GRAND CONCERT on the PIANO,
By MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1. La Traviata Grand Caprice de Concert (par Asher.)
2. La Cascada Morceau (par Madame Ruchwaldy.)

III.
THE POWERFUL WONDER OF MAGIC,
OR
THE FLYING MAGICIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

First-class tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past eight o'clock, Performance to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

LOST, a POCKET BOOK, containing Rupees 110 in two notes, and some Vouchers not useful to others but Owner, a Captain. One note of Rs. 100 No. G 88396, and one of Rs. 10, number unknown. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash,
No. 7, Forbes Street.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of THREE AND A HALF ANNAS PER CENT on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to the Creditors on application personally, or by their Attorneys, at my Office, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on and after the 17th instant. WM. SIM, Trustee.

1 Oak Lane, 12th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
Ramle in the environs of Alexandria,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street
SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravers of every description keptin stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1869:—NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 63 AND 64 OF ACT II. OF 1865.—The Public are hereby informed that valuation of Houses, Buildings, and Lands situated within the City is completed for the year 1869, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 1st September 1868.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from Assessment Books without payment of Fee. The Fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee for each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Wards, Apollo House, Fort.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Commissioner, in writing, at this Office, three days before the 1st September 1868.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1868.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the last 15 years.

In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,895-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

Now Ready.

PRINSEP'S COMMENTARIES on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE: *second edition*, Octavo.—Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS—Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. are now receiving Subscriptions for the first year's issue of these Reports, which are to be published under the superintendence of a COUNCIL, upon the same plan as the English Law Reports. Prospectuses can be had upon application.

Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 49.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TREATISE on the HINDOO LAW of INHERITANCE, comprising the Doctrines of the Various Schools, with the Decisions of the High Court of the several Presidencies, and the Judgments of the Privy Council on Appeal; by STANDISH GROVE GRADY, Barrister-at-Law and Recorder of Gravesend. Rs. 22, *cash*.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Pocket Edition 1868.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, and POLICE CODE in one small portable volume. Rs. 5.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STAFF CORPS EXAMINATIONS.—Major Thoyts' Guide to Candidates for the Staff Corps (N. I. Branch), contains a Series of Questions and Answers on all the subjects of Examination, and will be found useful both by Examiners and Examinees. Price Rs. 3, *interleaved*.

Free by post, Rs. 3 6 0.

Rampart Row. TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,320	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	101 per share.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	14 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	191 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	240	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	276 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	21 per share
3,750,000	.....	1,000	11½	Madras Bank ...	165 p. c.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
100,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	80 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	80	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	460 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	790 p. share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do...	240 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prere Land Co. ...	99 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	710 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ...	315
2,100,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1025

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

700,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,350 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	385 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
150,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
100,000	500	500	.....	Vicgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
China	60 days' sight...	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills...		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 95½
"	1842-43	
"	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55...	106
Five and half per cent.	... ...	115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	...	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	...	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 225
Carolas	 220
Mexican Dollars	 220
German Crowns	 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	 223
Bar Silver	 108-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English ...	 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH AUGUST.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttee				
Akote...	... New	...	...	205 to 210
Broach...	... ...	...	...	215 to 220
Dholleras...	... ...	...	...	222 to 225
Bhownuggur	... ...	...	...	
Veeravul...	... ...	...	...	195 to 205
Vingorla...	... ...	...	...	208 to 210
Dharwar Sawginned	... ...	...	...	222 to 224
Khandeish.	... ...	...	...	205 to 207
Barsee				

Ready sales on 17th August... 100 Candies.
Market dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 15th Aug. 1868.

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Treasury Balances...	...	22,92,000
Deposits at Head Office...	...	16,77,240
Deposits at Branches ...	...	1,88,34,166
Bank Post Bills outstanding...	...	11,01,071
	...	26,514
	Rs.	2,66,32,933

ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Metals ...	Rs.	4,23,293
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	...	1,30,799
Bills Discounted at do. ...	...	19,94,767
Dead Stock	...	4,65,587
Stamps	...	5,258
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	...	25,70,961
Government Securities	...	23,87,738
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	1,71,08,347
Do. do. at Branches ...	...	15,46,183
	Rs.	2,66,32,933

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 11.

This being a Hindoo holiday the banks and offices were closed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Daubeny, Ensign, 82nd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave from Poona.
Barnard, Lieutentant Colonel, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Beville, Captain, 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Carr, Lieutenant, Transport Train, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Daubeny, Ensign, 82nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Beville, Captain, 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment, to join, to Hydrabad.
Gilbert, Surgeon Major, Staff, to join, to Mhow.
Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel, 96th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland...	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .Gram		Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 17	Jane Rowland...	Hughes	Cardiff, April 10.
	Balkamah	Poole	Put back from sea.
	Columbian (s)...	Curling	Hongkong, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 17	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	Frances...	Higgs.....	Colombo.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Abergeldie	Munro	Moulmein.
	Alsager	Thomas	Callao.
	Rowena	Bolton	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer *Baroda*, Haselwood, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Arabia*, Hinckley, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Manchester*, to Gca.
Ship *Futtay Mobarack*, to Moulmein.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 17TH, 8-55 A. M.—French mail steamer "Labourdonnais" sailed for Calcutta at 8-30 A. M.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.—August 12th, ships "Punjab," "Codalbux," "Congress," and "Portia."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 9th, "Cornwallis," Vaile, London; August 10th, "General Caulfield," Moon, Gopaulpore; and "Imogen," Mills, Aden.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17TH, 9 A. M.—Weather fine, wind south-west light, barometer 29·989, thermometer 75, rain fall 38 cents.

CANARA, 17TH, 10-3 A. M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-westerly, barometer 29·92, thermometer 78, rain 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 17TH, 10 A. M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81 wind west, strong.

TUTICORIN, 17TH, 12 NOON.—Strong westerly winds, thermometer 87, weather fair.

COCHIN, 17TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, north-westerly winds, thermometer 81, barometer 30·074, sky cumulus.

KOLAPORE, 17TH, 12 NOON—Weather partially clouded, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

GALLE, 17TH, 9 A. M.—Light winds and cloudy, thermometer 80.

PAUMBEN, 17TH, 9 A. M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—So called from its extreme portability: is recommended to all who require any kind of written matter multiplied. It is so simple that a native servant may work it, and no previous knowledge of the typographic art is necessary. It is accompanied by a chest, which contains in 4 drawers 2,500 types, and everything necessary for at once going to work. Price Rs. 125.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBBS' LOCKS.—The undersigned have always a supply of these on hand, as follows:—

Sizes		1½	2	2½	3	3½
Pad	Locks Rs.	10	12	14	16	...
Cup Board	do.	,,	...	...	9	10 12
Box	do.	,,	...	...	10	11 12
Till or Drawer	do.	,,	...	...	10	11 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PERRY'S PNEUMATIC INK BOTTLES. The object of this invention is to secure at all times a clear and limpid dip of Ink. It is extremely simple, and as no metal is employed in its construction is not likely to get out of order.

Earthenware Rs. 1; Glass (small) 1-8; Glass (large) 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED, for the Ship "RED JACKET," a duly qualified CHIEF OFFICER: must be able to give unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply personally to MR. PACE, at MESSRS. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY TENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1868.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To consider a Resolution that will be proposed to cancel Clause XIX. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th August 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 12th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, at moderate prices :—

Medoc St. Julien	in Quarts.	
Haut Sauternes	in ,,	and Pints.
Chambertin	in ,,	
Vermouth	in 6½	Gill Bottles.
Absinthe	in 6½	,,
Chartreuse	in 6½	,,
Kerschwasser (G. B. Blanckenhagen)	in 5 Gill Bottles.	
Anisette	in 7½ and 4 Gill Bottles.	
Orange Curaçoa	in 8½ Gill Bottles.	
Bitters	in 2½ ,,	,,
Sherry, in Quart Bottles and Quarter Casks.		
Port, in Quarts.		
Champagne, in Pints.		

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1868.

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by John J. Stone & Co.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs	as.
Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8	0	8	8
Imperial Pints ,, ...	4	12	5	0
Ordinary Quarts ,, ...	6	0	6	8
Ordinary Pints ,, ...	3	12	4	0
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.				
Ordinary Quarts, per dozen	6	0	6	8
,, Pints ,, ...	3	12	4	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	120	0	135	0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350	0	400	0
Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case...	450	0	500	0
Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from... ...	8	0 to	12	0
Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1⅞ in. Do. Do. 2 inch.	20	0	22	8
Do. Do. 2 1/16 ,,	22	8	25	0
Do. Do. 2¼ ,,	25	0	28	0
Do. Do. 2 3/16 ,,	29	0	32	0
Do. Do. 2¼ ,,	36	0	40	0
Pool Balls... ... ... from	80	0 to	200	0
Bagatelle do. ... ... from	10	0 to	20	0
Pool Marking Boards... ...	45	0	50	0
Billiard Roller Marking Boards ...	7	0	8	0
Boxes for Pool Balls	18	0	20	0
Pool Baskets	7	0	8	0
Pyramid Frames...	5	0	6	0
Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from	10	0 to	18	0
Pool Receivers				
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls	325	0	350	0
Best French Cue Tips ... per dozen	1	0	2	4
Liquid Cement ... per bottle	1	8	2	0
Chalk ... ... per dozen	2	8	3	4
Stick Cement ... per stick.	0	4	0	6

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,
(MacDougall's Patent).

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER

Should put to Sea without a full supply of these Preparations They are supplied by order to every Ship in HER MAJESTY'S NAVY, and are extensively used by the authorities of HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS of every description.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each... ...	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each...	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each...	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each...	0 12	1 0
,, ,, per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon...	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon... ...	1 8	2
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality ,, per lb... ...	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs... ...	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 7	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each... ...	1 4	1 8
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

BATH SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent)

By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the PRICKLY HEAT, ITCHING, and IRRITATION, ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,

Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
Do.	0-12	1-0
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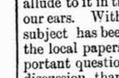
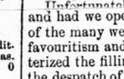


THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the S. S. "SULTAN," (1,124 Tons and 210 H. P.) as above, on or about 23th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay, 17th August 1868.

FOR FREIGHT.



A British Ship, "MARY MOORE," is ready for TUTICORIN, and will sail on or about 27th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association is unavoidably POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 23rd September 1868.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For Self and other Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th August 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three-quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868.

THE appointment recently made to the Judge Advocate Generalship of the Bombay Army has given rise to some dissatisfaction and much comment. For some time the matter had been discussed in Poona circles, and opinions as to the nature of the transaction freely expressed on both sides: some people holding that the appointment was not only good in itself, as regards the officer selected, but that no injustice had been done to anyone; others considering the affair as a gross job; but amongst the adherents of the latter view a difference of opinion also existed: one party fixing the blame on Government, and the other holding General Gordon responsible for the perpetration of the alleged job. There was yet another party, one which possibly came nearer the truth than any of the foregoing: they formed perhaps no very distinct opinion as to the merits of the case, but regarded the point raised as to who was the responsible authority, as mere dust thrown in the eyes of the public—thrown in order to conceal the real issue.

We have used the past tense in speaking of the matter, as for reasons which we shall presently give, we did not think it necessary to allude to it in these columns when it first reached our ears. Within the last few days, however, the subject has been brought forward in several of the local papers, and a far wider and more important question has been introduced into the discussion than the mere existence or non-existence of a case of unfair supercession of an officer who had long served in the department, and who might possess just claims to the appointment.

Unfortunately only too many such cases occur, and had we opened our columns to even a few of the many well proved instances of shameless favouritism and private influences which characterized the filling up of the vacancies caused by the despatch of the Abyssinian Expedition, we fear that we should only have tired and disgusted the public, and have injured rather than benefitted the officers illused. It is only when such favouritism or malice results in an incompetent man being placed in an important post, that editorial comment becomes an unavoidable duty on the part of a journalist. In the particular case in question there is happily no such accusation made, Colonel Schneider, if not a paragon of perfection, or a brilliant genius, is at least entitled to be considered as a good officer; and, as the complainant who originated the correspondence in the *Times of India* candidly says, "they (the authorities) selected an officer to "whom *per se* no exception whatever can be "taken." We shall not, therefore, be accused of any wish to even in the least degree depreciate the services of a most respectable officer, if we distinctly say that we regard his appointment to the office of Judge Advocate General as one which requires the fullest explanation from those who made it. It is no light thing to pass over the claims of an officer of upwards of twenty-five years' service, and who has had thirteen years' experience in the department, to whose good services also, Lord Napier of Magdala testifies. "Fitz-jealous" in his first letter boldly says that it is well understood at Poona that any recommendation from that much-lauded Commander meets with but scant courtesy at the hands of the Government of Bombay. These things are difficult of proof, although easy to say, and even if some petty jealousy does exist, it would perhaps have been in better taste to have omitted the remark. A day or two after the publication of "Fitz-jealous's" letter in the *Times of India*, an editorial paragraph appeared expressing deep regret at having been made the organ for giving currency to their correspondent's complaints. We thought at the time of reading it, that the denial smacked strongly of inspired special pleading, and our inquiries have convinced us that we were not far wrong. But as we have already said, it is not so much of this individual case of supercession that we desire to speak, as of the system which enables weak or unprincipled authorities to commit such acts with perfect impunity. The game of battledore and shuttlecock, however innocent, and indeed invigorating for children on a wet day at home, is not by any means a commendable pastime for Governors, Secretaries, and Commanders-in-Chief at Poona during the rains. The official game is thus played. There are various kinds of shuttlecocks, but it is of the military shuttlecock that we now speak. Each player chooses his own battledore, which to distinguish it has some fancy name engraved on the handle, "The right of Nomination" and "The power of Appointment" are very favourite names, although of course there are plenty of others in every well appointed play-ground. There is, however, always placed at each player's hand a spare battledore called the "Exigencies of the Service": this is only intended to be used in case of any accident happening to the other, and in high circles it would not be considered a gentlemanly game if a player habitually used so heavy a battledore, as the whole art of the game is to get sufficient "way" on the shuttlecock to carry it a great distance from the striker, without any apparent movement on the part of the player. This can only be accomplished with a very light and well-balanced battledore, and requires much practice.

The Poona players are considered by competent judges to be second to none in India. All being ready the shuttlecock is thrown up, and the game commences. Owing to the dexterity of the players, it flies from end to end of the play-ground with such velocity that one almost fancies it a living creature, and is tempted to speak of it as such, and to attribute to it the possession of thinking faculties. We will, therefore, consider it as if it were a man, or in a place like Poona, an officer seeking an appointment to which he has claims. He may now be considered as the shuttlecock in mid air; he thinks he will do himself the honour of waiting on the Governor, who certainly receives him most politely, and expresses the very great pleasure it would give him, &c., &c.,—but thinks he had better see the Military Secretary to Government; so having thus with a light touch of the battledore been sent through space like a comet, he arrives at the office of the official in question. The Secretary is always gentlemanlike, and frequently even kind. He likewise would be charmed to comply with the request made, &c., &c., but he really has no power, neither does not know the Governor's intentions, and besides it is in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief; so before the expectant officer has recovered his breath after his late rapid aerial voyage, he receives another well directed stroke, and in the twinkling of an eye entering through some window which is fortunately open, he falls on the ground just in front of the Commander-in-Chief. That kind-hearted gentleman picks him up, and patting him on the back ask his business. He relates his case. The Commander in-Chief really feels for his claims, but what can he do? He informs the officer that the power of appointment rests with the Governor, he (the Commander-in-Chief) has only authority to nominate subject to approval, but he will see what can be done, &c., &c. So yet again the shuttlecock officer gets one on the head, and recrosses the play-ground with that force which only a man struck by a skilled player can attain. We have described the first round only, the succeeding ones are much the same and need not any special notice. The game goes on until the poor shuttlecock having given good sport falls on the ground battered and broken, and the players go home to dinner. Who, on examining the worn out shuttlecock, can fix the blame of any particular injury on any individual offender? "It was not me, sir; it was the other boy, sir," plead all the players, if you tax any one of them with having broken the shuttlecock by a clumsy blow. To drop metaphor; how is any sense of responsibility to be expected so long as the absurd system of "nomination" and "confirmation" or "appointment" by different officials is carried on; a system originally invented for the special purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. If the patronage is in the hands of the Governor well and good, but let us have no system of nomination by officials to whom he is senior, and whose wishes he can decline to carry out. The present plan is simply a means of decreasing his just responsibility. If it is thought that the Governor has no sufficient opportunities of judging of the merit and capability of officers, let the Commander-in-Chief appoint free of any confirmation or notification by the Government. The present course always leaves the military authority the power to say that his wishes were over-ruled, and Government has always the convenient excuse of having been guided by the Commander-in-Chief's opinion. So long as this system is pursued, so long will favouritism and the still worse influences of private pique and enmity continue to flourish. Let us abolish the shuttlecock principle, and for the making of every appointment let us hold some one authority responsible. It is true that no system will entirely prevent injustice, but the present one simply encourages evil actions. General Gordon, as a British service man can have no old partialities or the contrary towards Indian officers, and with the exception of a very few whom he may have met privately in England, he can know nothing whatever, of what we may term, the unrecorded official history and standing of the officers of the army now under his command. Colonel Kirby, the Adjutant General, is exactly in the same position. As a necessary consequence the Commander-in-Chief is to a great extent dependent on the reports or innuendoes of certain understrappers, of whose motives and jealousies he can have no knowledge. This is not the place to enter into such details, else we might possibly be able to throw a light on the dark subject of the supercession of Major Maude.

Unless they possess very honest minds, those having the ear of authority are tempted to assist old friends and back-bite their enemies. And unless that authority possesses a very strong mind and firm will, he may find it difficult to avoid falling into the snare.

THE information received by the dawk yesterday respecting the force that was under orders for the Hazara district on the North-West frontier confirms the opinion that the movement is one of no ordinary importance. The "Pioneer" calls it an "expeditionary force," but we daresay the expression is not quite correct. Still, when we read of commanding officers as suming temporary ranks, and field telegraphs being constructed, we may be excused for imagining that Government must suppose there is something more serious to deal with than a few hundred frontier raiders. A correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" anticipates something on the scale of the Abyssinian campaign. In any case there is a little mystery about the affair. Yesterday we mentioned "Feroze Shah" as a dangerous character whom the Fronier Police might do well to keep an eye on. A correspondent of the "Englishman" writes—

"Prince Feroze Shah is increasing in strength day by day. He gives seven rupees per mensem to those he entertains. Four thousand good men have already been enlisted, and many more are being enrolled. Time only will show what will be the result of all this."

THE Madras people are still the "benighted,' A steamer was advertised to carry them if they wished to a latitude where the solar eclipse would be total, but the "Madras Times" which reached us yesterday says "not a single person has yet applied for a passage, and unless 'sufficient inducement offers' to-day, the steamer will be advertised to-morrow to proceed to Calcutta, via the Coast, on Monday next, the 17th instant."

READERS will remember the case of Captain Coles, of the *Eurydice*, in connection with the death of a young German girl, named Ulricka Haegart, who jumped overboard from the ship while on the passage from London to Calcutta. Captain Coles, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment which he was undergoing in the jail here, died yesterday morning. The Coroner and a jury viewed the body yesterday afternoon in the prison, and found a verdict in accordance with medical testimony adduced, *viz.*, that the cause of death was dysentery.—*Englishman, August* 12.

MR. BRANSON, when he gave utterance to the sentiment that the best way of correcting Mr. Goold's idiosyncracy of putting another man's name to his bills, was to open the dock, and allow that gentleman to go free, must have had in his mind the story of Mr. Curran, who, having been asked by the Judge to defend a criminal who could not afford counsel, and to take him to his room and give him the best advice he could, advised the accused to make his escape as soon as possible through the open window. He did so, and Mr. Curran stated the fact accordingly to the astonishment and amusement of the Court. For Mr. Branson's own good fame, we hope that his speech was incorrectly reported. If not, we certainly have a curious specimen of reasoning. It is of course right and proper in an advocate to do his best for his client, but to do so at the expense of commonsense is running professional etiquette to rather too fine a point.—*Englishman.*

SOME sepoys of the Bheel Corps have, we are informed, succeeded in tracing an extensive robbery which occurred some time since in Verumgaum, in the Ahmedabad district. The robbers, Rajpoots of Marwar, are now in custody pending orders for their transfer to the British authorities through the Political Agent. The amount recovered up to the present time is about Rs. 7,000 out of Rs. 40,000.—*Pioneer.*

A MEETING of Covenanted Civilians was held in Allahabad on the 12th instant. The object of the meeting was to consider various proposals for the amelioration of the Service Pension and Annuity Fund Rules. All the members of the service in Allahabad were present, besides many from out-stations, including among others the Hon'ble R. Spankie, and Messrs. Pollock, Power, Currie, and Barnard. A circular from the managers of the Fund, dated 31st July, having been read, a majority agreed that the service should vote for the reconstruction of the Annuity Fund on the plan proposed by the managers; but in the event of this proposal being rejected by the service generally, they agreed that the Annuity Fund should be abolished, and the actual sums subscribed by existing members, with the interest thereon, returned to them. It was also agreed that the service should memorialise for pensions, graduated in proportion to the salary held by each officer on the completion of twenty-five years' service, so as to give a minimum of £800 a-year, and a maximum of £1,000. A committee has been appointed here to conduct any future proceedings in giving effect to these resolutions.—*Pioneer.*

A TIGER, tigress, and two cubs are at present infesting the Mullapooram ghat of the Shevroy Hills. They have already killed six men, and more will show the Arabs that we are in earnest. They have succeeded in baffling the Malyalees endeavouring to capture them in their nets. Here is a fine chance for Madras sportsmen who can get to the spot easily by a night's run in the railroad.—*Madras Times.*

THE popular belief is that deaths from snake-bite hold an infinitesimal proportion in our vital statistics. Dr. Shortt of Madras, however, has compiled a statement which shows that the m

His Lordship said he could not alter his forner order; when he made the order he was clearly of opinion that the books were within the control of these men, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion.

One of the insolvents said they should be able to produce the books if His Lordship would grant an interim order, but His Lordship refused to do so.

In re Nowrojee Dunjeebhoy.

Mr. McCulloch had an application to make on behalf of S. and N. Nanabhoy & Co. The insolvent Nowrojee had obtained the right from Government by payment of a yearly sum to remove sand from a certain piece of land which at high tide was covered by the sea. This right the insolvent had sold to one Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee Deesa, who in turn sold the right to S. and N. Nanabhoy & Co., for whom he now appeared. S. and N. Nanabhoy had then rented the right to remove the sand to Nowrojee, the person who had originally obtained the lease. Nowrojee afterwards became insolvent, and it was then the duty of the Official Assignee either to continue to keep the right to the land and pay S. and N. Nanabhoy the rent for it, or to renounce it, as he considered most desirable for the insolvent's estate. Nowrojee had sold his right and title in the land, and had then become their tenant for the removal of the sand. Nowrojee then, having sold his right and title, went and got a renewal of the right from Government for five years, four of which were yet to run; and though the interest of the insolvent had utterly ceased in June last, the Official Assignee now proposed to sell the remainder of the lease for the benefit of the insolvent's estate. The sale had been fixed for the 20th inst., but his clients held that the insolvent had no interest in the title that could be sold. It would certainly be very inconvenient to have a sale and introduce strangers into the action, so that he would apply that the sale should be postponed, for it was necessary that the question should be first settled whether the Official Assignee had any interest in putting up the right and title to auction, and, if so, what interest. He would therefore ask that the Official Assignee should be restrained from selling this estate till further order of the Court, and, in the meantime, they would have the question tried in the High Court.

His Lordship—Then what you want is a rule *nisi?*

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, unless the Official Assignee, who is now here, assents, and saves further trouble.

The Official Assignee (Mr. Hill) consented to the postponement.

His Lordship said the sale would therefore be postponed. He was going to sit in that matter on Friday, and he hoped some conclusion would be come to.

In re Abram Hussun.

Liabilities, Rs. 2,94,984; good assets, Rs. 57,474; bad assets, Rs. 1,358.

The Clerk of the Court stated that on the former hearing the opposing creditor had been ordered to file his grounds of opposition, and the insolvent had been ordered to amend his schedule, but that neither of these orders had been carried out.

Mr. Taylor, who appeared for the insolvent, said he had been a partner of a number of other persons—Sewjee Dewraj, Mooljee Sewjee, Ramjee Khetsey, and Khimjee Hunsraj. These partners of his had obtained the benefit of the Act. They had been opposed on different grounds—falsification of accounts, concealment of books, concealment of property, undue preference, reckless trading, &c.,—but they had received their discharge on 18th May last. This man had not applied with his other partners on account of his being up-country at the time. As the Clerk has stated, the opposing creditor had not filed his grounds of opposition, and he would therefore ask His Lordship to discharge this man, so that he might be free as well as his partners.

Insolvent, in answer to His Lordship, stated that he had gone to Kutch to see his wife who was very ill, and that he had come to Bombay as soon as he heard that his firm had failed. His business had been that of a general merchant, dealing in cotton, seeds, &c.

His Lordship said that as there was no opposition, and as his partners have been discharged, he would not go into the matter, have but would grant his discharge.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, 15TH AUGUST.

The gloom which threatened to pervade society a few days ago, and generally attributed to the exodus of the *sawars* for Beejapoor and Kolburgha, and not to the absence in Poona of others somewhat less demure, was yesterday quickly dispelled by the arrival of H. E. the Governor. His Excellency arrived punctually at 6 o'clock P.M., the hour previously notified by telegram, and was received on alighting from the train by the Colonel commanding the cantonment and heads of departments in full dress, with the customary guard of honour, furnished on this occasion by H. M.'s 4th Rifles. His Excellency's arrival was no sooner announced by the guns of the 2-18 Royal Artillery than crowds of eager spectators thronged the approaches to the railway station; and His Excellency drove to the judge's residence, where later in the evening the heads of departments were most hospitably entertained, while the staff found solace after their fatiguing journey at another though no less festive board.

The repose of last week was not altogether undisturbed. The "Sholapore Warblers" (amateurs) in the most praiseworthy manner made their *debut* before a delighted audience last Monday evening. At the conclusion of the entertainment—induced, doubtless, by the soul-inspiring strains of the excellent band of H. M.'s 25th N. L. I.—waltz succeeded waltz in rapid succession until an early hour in the morning.

Eclipse-mania is now no longer unknown here. To such an extent has it impregnated the very vitals of society that the happy possessor of a pair of green spectacles, a scrubby beard, together with a high forehead and a generally dilapidated exterior, needs but little else to command the greatest veneration and respect.

Further particulars in my next.

KIDNAPPING CHILDREN IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

"Look at Home" is a proverb which it seems to be necessary to impress on the Government of India. Whilst we have been causing enquiries to be made as to the capture of certain British subjects by the natives of Nepaul, we seem to have paid less attention to the amount of kidnapping children that is carried on in the North-Western Provinces, especially in the Agra district. Captain Knyvett, the District Superintendent of Police, reports that professional kidnappers are resident in the Agra district, and that the possession of kidnapped children by prostitutes is a notorious fact. Eunuchs and kunjurs also carry on the trade of exportation of female children to the adjoining states of Dholepore and Gwalior, and from the connivance of the parents in many cases, there appears to be considerable difficulty in putting a stop to the offence. He proposes to establish a register of all children living in the houses of prostitutes, and if after the establishment of such register any child is found, a prosecution under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code should be instituted. But what effect can this have upon the exportation of children to native states adjoining our territory? The co-operation of such states must be secured before the practice can be put a stop to, and as we are told in the report, that a favourite in the harem of the Rajah of Dholepore is one of the principal supporters of this infamous traffic, how can we expect such support to be cordially given? These are the words of the report:—

"A prostitute, well-known in these parts by name Gujra, foremerly a resident of Gohud in Gwalior, is the favourite in the Rajah's harem. It is known as a fact that she keeps a number of children with whom she trades. A custom prevails, brought into force by this woman, of a payment, by all servants of the Raj drawing good salaries of a certain amount, said to be one-third from their monthly stipend the money thus raised going to keep up her establishment. The system adopted is, that a girl is sent on appointment to the newly appointed person. This movement indicates to the person supplied that he is expected to pay the stipend: he at once agrees, knowing that failure to carry out the wishes of Gujra will cause his removal."

"An instance in which Gujra was made the defendant by petition has happened within my knowledge. The children had been kidnapped from Anoopshuhur in Boolundshuhur, and the parents, after great trouble, having traced their children to Dholepore, and having in vain sought redress, lodged a petition in the Magistrate's Court. The matter was a subject of enquiry for a long time, as sufficient proof was not elicited for conviction. The father, seeing his case break down, cut his throat; he, however, was brought round under the treatment afforded him in the hospital here."

The report states that the crime is not so prevalent in the Agra district as is supposed, but we find that no less than fifty cases were enquired into by the Police at Agra, although only nine cases actually occurred in the district; this is enough to call for a strict enquiry. The gipsies and other wandering tribes of the North-West look upon this crime as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and with the proximity of native states affording such facilities for the commission of the offence, it behoves the Government to take special and immediate measures for its prevention.—*Englishman.*

THE TAX ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

On 25th June last Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Collector of the Tax on Professions and Trades, addressed the Government of Bombay as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Resolution No. 914, of the 24th instant, and would respectfully solicit re-consideration thereof. The Government are of opinion that 'the privilege of paying by instalments (as well as the corresponding one o receiving discount on the second instalments if paid in advance) seems to have been held out as an inducement to speedy payment without the trouble of serving notices, and that no person on whom a notice has been duly served can exercise the privilege of paying by instalments, or receive discount. Although the Government have been pleased to approve of my view that the privilege of obtaining discount is forfeited under the circumstances stated in my letter No. 137, dated 13th instant, I beg to submit that the privilege of paying the tax by instalments is not withdrawn until the defaulter has been prosecuted, when only, as will appear from paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 2464, dated 20th of April last, the tax becomes a penalty, and the option of paying by instalments is lost.' I therefore solicit the decision of Government on this point for my future guidance."

Government on the 4th July "resolved"—"Copy of this letter may be submitted to the Government of India, in continuation of the former resolution. The representation now made by the Special Officer does not, however, alter the view that this Government takes of the requirements of the law."

The Government of India on the 31st July passed the following resolution:—"The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the view taken of the law by the Government of Bombay is correct, and accordingly directs that, except in very special cases, it should be acted upon. The remarks in para. 17 of Financial Resolution No. 2464 dated the 20th April last, that when the tax became a penalty the option of paying by instalments was lost, was not meant to imply that until the tax became a penalty, the option of paying by instalments remained even though it had been lost by non-payment within 15 days from the date of entry of the name in the list."

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

An "Extraordinary" of the "Pioneer" of the 14th instant has the following:—

"Advices received by telegraph state that the 16th Bengal Cavalry and the 2nd Goorkhas have reached Huzara, and their presence is deemed beneficial. The 1st and 4th Goorkhas have also been ordered there. The 19th, 30th, and 31st Native infantry are destined for the Peshawur Division in course of relief, and will move towards Rawul Pindee immediately, so as to be ready for any possible emergency. H. M.'s 38th Foot from Sealkote, and the 23rd Punjab Pioneers will re-place vacancies at Rawul Pindee. General Wilde will command the whole expeditionary force with the rank of Major General. Majors A. Bright, of the 19th, and Vaughan, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Brigadiers. Major C. G. Johnson, from Simla, to be Quarter Master General. Major Dickens to be Assistant Commissary General. Major Morland, Brigade Major, Delhi, to be Adjutant-General. A field telegra ph will be established.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

We are indebted to a correspondent from Hazara for the following:—

"We are threatened with another Umbeyla business, and the frontier is so disturbed now that nothing short of a campaign of Abyssinian dimensions is expected.

"About the end of last month intelligence was brought to Abbottabad that some tribes from the "Black Mountain" which lies between this and the Indus), about five hundred strong, had advanced into the Agroah valley and attacked a thannah which is being built at a place called Oghee, about forty miles from here in a north-westerly direction. A force of about twenty police held out against the enemy in an inclosed place with great resolution, and drove off their assailants with a loss of at least half a dozen of their number.

"The police themselves appear to have escaped without a single casualty. They were speedily reinforced from the Abbottabad garrison by Colonel Rothney, who immediately marched [illegible] of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and two guns of the two Mountain Train mule batteries of artillery which are quartered at Abbottabad. The enemy assuming a threatening attitude and mustering stronger daily, a wing of the 2nd Punjab infantry had to be sent for, leaving the other wing and one Mountain Train battery to garrison Abbottabad. These will probably soon follow, and be relieved by a regiment or two from Rawul Pindee, A company of Europoans are coming in from the working party on the Murree and Abbottabad road as I write.

"Major Pollock, Commissioner, and Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner, were soon to the front; and one of the results of their presence has been the arrival *en route* to Rawul Pindee, under arrest, of some influential natives from the interior, who it seems are to be held responsible, as living in our territory for the attack upon the shawls. But these are political mysteries which I do not pretend to know anything about. Anyhow our politicals are in favour of war, and if they can only persuade the powers-that-be to try a policy of masterly activity, instead of putting off the evil and expensive work *sine die*, war there will be.

"The weather is more favourable for military operations than any thing else at present. The rains are gone, nobody knows whither."

From other quarters we hear that troops have been moved to the frontier from Rawul Pindee, Lahore, and Umritsur. We do not know as yet the details of these movements, or what regiments have gone, but the 2nd Goorkhas have been ordered from Rawul Pindee, and the 23rd Pioneers from Umritsur, and a squadron of the Guides from Hoti Murdan to Abbottabad.

We hope that our correspondent will prove a false prophet in his allusion to Umbeyla. If anything of a serious nature does turn up we shall have the hero of the day, Lord Napier of Magdala, out here armed with full powers. Our own idea is, that the disturbances are but a passing breeze and that there are no indications of a gale. The Government are, however, quite right to set the troops in motion, as a show of energy and determination is likely more than anything else to bring matters to a satisfactory issue. Anything like a really unsettled state of the frontier is certain to nave the effect of detaining Sir John Lawrence at his post, unless indeed the Home Government are content to let him retire and send out Napier.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY" ABANDONED

The last number of the *Friend of India* contains an article announcing, in the most explicit terms, the abandonment of the policy of "masterly inactivity," which the Government have of late years copied from the non-intervention theories prevailing at home. . . . .

We are no advocates for an aggressive policy. In fact this paper has steadily opposed the views ascribed to Russophobists, but it is impossible not to deny that the new policy, sketched out in the extracts we have made, is the policy which the Government was long since called upon to adopt. A state of preparedness for war, and a clear and definite enunciation of the causes which will be accepted as a provocation to hostilities, are the surest guarantees of peace. Russia will cease to advance only when checked. It is better to apply a moral check to her progress than to be compelled to hold her back by force of arms. Looking at the whole question dispassionately, while we are not at all inclined to admit that her advance would, within any reasonable period, be a source of peril to India, we are yet compelled to admit that an attitude of unreadiness or indifference to her movements would enormously increase the influence they exercise on native opinion, and so add materially to the difficulties of our position in India. Whether, therefore, Russia advance or not, the state of the frontier, and the anarchy rampant in Afghanistan, are sufficient excuses, in themselves, for the long-delayed measure of preparation which the Government has determined to adopt. It can certainly do no harm, and it is likely, in connection with our success in Abyssinia, to do a considerable amount of good.

On the whole the policy of "masterly inactivity," whether judged of by its results in India, or out of India, must be pronounced an unexampled failure. Amongst Orientals the extreme of energy has often been justified by brilliant successes: the extreme of forbearance, on the other hand, has invariably been mistaken for the extreme of weakness. The fault of the late policy was that it offered too violent a contradiction to our career, hitherto, and too strong a contrast to the recognised necessities of our position. We declared we held India by the sword, and at the same time asserted that the sword ought never to be drawn. It is no wonder we were misunderstood. The change which the *Friend* says has been initiated, will set us right with the natives, without committing us to an aggressive or war policy.—*Englishman.*

OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.

The Government of India passed the following resolution on the 3rd instant in reference to a report from the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, dated the 13th July 1868, on the operation of the Paper Currency Department during the year 1867-68:—

"The Governor General in Council observes that the circulation of the Notes in the several provinces of India generally shows a satisfactory result. It rose from eight to nine crores of rupees during the year. The average circulation of the year under review was thirty lakhs more than that of the preceding year. The Allahabad Circle shows a fair increase. The progress in the Bombay Circle was marked during a portion of the year, until about 1½ crores worth of Notes were presented for payment, because specie was wanted for the cotton districts where the Notes were not easily convertible. This latter circumstance was unfortunate, but the defect has been to some extent remedied by the establishment of an Office of Issue at Akola, in the cotton-producing province of Berar. It is to be hoped that hereby such facilities for encashment will be afforded that the sudden withdrawal of large quantities of Bombay Notes from circulation may not recur. The marked progress in the Nagpore Circle is the more satisfactory, because the result is partly attributed to the facilities for encashment afforded by the local authorities. The increase in the Kurrachee Circle also affords matter for congratulation. On the other hand, the Lahore Circle and the Madras Circle show a falling off, and the Madras Branch Circles do not exhibit progress. The extent to which the Notes are made use of for private remittances does not, under the explanation afforded in his report by the Head Commissioner, afford any ground for apprehension. On the other hand, the way in which the Notes returned to the Currency Department have been used by other public departments for Government remittances is highly satisfactory. The frequent loss of Notes or half Notes, during transmission by post, continues to be a source of regret and discredit. The general result is creditable to the Head Comissioner and to the officers of the Currency Department. It also proves the interest taken in the circulation by the various Local Governments, upon whom indeed the promotion of this important affair must mainly depend."

From the report of the Head Commissioner (Lieut. Col. Hyde, R.E.,) we make the following extracts:—

"*Total Note Circulation.*—

	Rs.
The circulation at the commencement of the year was	8,09,08,680
And at the close	9,06,95,690
Showing an increase of	97,87,010
The maximum circulation was	10,32,41,630
The minimum	7,83,54,890
And the average of the year	9,28,52,131
Being	29,58,952

more than the average of the previous year.

"*Bombay Circle.*—The average circulation here of the year has been Rs. 4,73,94,991, or Rs. 4,20,399 more than that of the previous year. The year commenced with a circulation of Rs. 3,93,03,530 Steadily increased, until, by the end of December, it rose to ,, 5,61,32,699 And within three months following fell to ,, 4,18,19,210 Exhibiting a withdrawal of ,, 1,46,0 ,489 of Notes, which is mainly owing to specie being needed to be remitted into the interior for the purchase of cotton, as the Notes, not being readily convertible, are not consequently in favour in the cotton districts. The determination of Government to open a Circle of Issue at Akola in the heart of these cotton districts, will no doubt be attended with beneficial results, for, by establishing their ready convertibility at Akola, it will prevent such large withdrawals of specie from Bombay, attended, as they must be, with expense for remittance.

"*Nagpore Circle.*—This circle was removed from the Calcutta and subordinated to the Bombay Circle on 1st August 1867, and all Notes of the old or 'Calcutta and Nagpore' issue were withdrawn on receipt at the Currency Office, which amounted in value at the time to Rs. 52,14,870, by which means the number of these Notes outstanding at the close of the year, and in the hands of the public, has been reduced to Rs. 1,48,120. The circulation of the Circle Notes has not, however, suffered by the change, but has considerably increased.

The average of the year having been	Rs. 21,23,967
Against an average of	,, 10,67,342
Of the previous year, showing an increase of	Rs. 10,56,625

or 98·996 per cent—

a most marked and favourable result. This result is not however, mainly owing to the removal of the circle as a branch of Bombay, but also to the measures taken by the Accountant General of the Central Provinces to give effect to the Government Resolution of 14th January 1867 for the free encashment of Notes at the Government Treasuries of the Central Provinces.

"*Kurrachee Circle.*—This circle also shows a marked increase in the circulation.

The average of the year was	Rs. 15,99,835
Against that of	,, 10,43,764
Of the year preceding, or more by	Rs. 5,77,071

equal to 56·923 per cent.

"*New Pattern Notes.*—During the course of the year, Notes of a new pattern were issued. The chief features in these new Notes are that they are printed in colors which make forgery more difficult, and that they exhibit their values in English and in some of the native characters of the district in which they are intended to circulate, which make them readily understood by all, except those of the most illiterate class, and they are consequently preferred by the natives to the old pattern Notes.

"*Forged Notes.*—No cases of forged Notes are reported at any of the Branch Circles, nor have any turned up here. In Bombay and Madras a few solitary cases are reported, but they have readily been detected at the Currency Offices, and no loss has been sustained.

"*Lost Notes.*—By far the greater number of Notes lost are reported to be thefts in transmission by post, and these are, with few exceptions, half Notes. A large correspondence with the public and much trouble is experienced by all the offices in regard to lost Notes. Very few of the lost Notes are even recovered by the owners after their presentation and payment as the Currency Offices, for, after tracing them from hand to hand, they are traced to some one who has received them *bona fide* in course of business, and therefore has a legal right to them, but who cannot say from whom he has received them. Only Rs. 15,000 in securities are held by me as investments made for the value of entire Notes merely lost, and not traced after the lapse of one or two years.

"In conclusion I beg to state that the Currency Department has during the year worked steadily, and is gradually extending its usefulness. I hope to be able in the course of a few days to submit a report, taking a retrospective view of the working of this department since its commencement, when I will enter more fully on all the subjects connected with currency, and more particularly that of lost and stolen Notes."

THE RYOT QUESTION IN BENGAL.

(*Bengalee, August 8.*)

At the last sitting of the Bengal Social Science Association, a most important question was brought forward for discussion; but we are sorry to observe that, with the exception of the President, none of the gentlemen who spoke seemed to possess any enthusiasm on a point connected with, we may be excused for saying, the vital interests of the country. Mr. Wilson gave utterance to a rather unpleasant truth when, in combating the opinion that it was the Zemindar and the Mohajun who kept the ryot, he declared that the contrary was the fact, and that practically and virtually it was the ryot who kept both the Mohajun and the Zemindar. The native speakers had probably never travelled out of Calcutta, and it was therefore their verdict that the ryot was a very happy and contented being. They spoke in the sense we believe that he was as happy and contented as he ought to be. In that sense nobody indeed is unfortunate, for a just Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The poor man stricken with sickness gasps as vehemently for water as the richest invalid; the difference in their conditions being that the one is supported on silk pillows in a large well-ventilated apartment with flower-pots on the window, and has ice water applied to his parched burning throat, whilst the other is stretched on a hard mattrass on a damp floor with scarcely a hole in his hovel through which the pure breath of heaven could come in to him and relieve his lungs from the overflowing nitrogen, and the water he at last succeeds in getting is muddy and insipid, and even poisonous. The dispensations of Providence are just. It is only the perversity of man that makes millions extremely miserable in order that a few thousands may be made superlatively comfortable. If any of the native gentlemen, who at that meeting lifted up their voices singing the glories and the felicities of ryot life in Bengal, had any practical experience of the country—had been familiar with the rural economy of the land, had visited the ryot in his home, had been let into his secrets—he doubtless would have held his tongue unless he held a brief from the Zemindar to plead a case. The ryot cannot possibly be happy with an uncertain tenure and labouring under a weight of rent which only refrains from crushing him. One season of drought or two seasons of epidemic, suffice to make him a beggar. His home is dark and dismal—famine has its eye hung up constantly at his door. He must toil incessantly, not to provide the means of subsistence on a rainy day, in sickness, or in sadness, but to relieve himself from the importunities of the rent collector and the Mohajun. His life is a long account of debts to repay. What prosperity is there for a country, the bulk of whose population have no aspiration beyond satisfying the cravings of hunger and preserving their plough and plough cattle from distraint? The Honourable Mr. Phear touched the sore in the centre when he alluded to the agricultural system of Backergunge with its formidable and complex machinery of putneedar, durputneedar, howladar, nimhowladar, ausathowladar, nimausathowladar, &c., &c. It is a huge disease, and not a landed system—an unnatural excrescence, and not a healthy growth. The knife of the surgeon is wanted to demolish it. It proves only our position that the permanent settlement of Bengal is a delusion and a sham. That settlement would have been right if it had been made with the ryot and not the Zemindar. The ryot is oppressed with a load which it is human nature and instinct to cast away by main force. Land-jobbers and speculators eat the sap of the land which withers apace and will be soon worn into a skeleton. It behoves the Government to interfere in time before the vital element leaves the exhausted trunk. The Government should now redeem the pledge of the permanent settlement. What right has the Zemindar who can be proved to have doubled his profits since the date of the settlement, and in many cases quadrupled them, to make the ryot miserable? There is a sacredness in the trust which the Government has reposed in him which a majority of the class seems to ignore. The happiness and contentment of the people is the sole object of the ruler, as Sir William Jones very felicitously remarked in overlooking the draft of the Permanent Settlement Act. It was not the aim or the object of that revolutionary piece of legislation to introduce harpies and vampyres into a land already too full of natural monsters. If the Zemindar is too indolent to look after his estate, he is unfit to hold it, and a more capable man should be put into his place—not as a licensed tyrant, a mere creature of the indolent fool, but as principal proprietor. The mistake was, as we have already urged repeatedly, to render up the absolute proprietorship of the land to a person who was only a revenue collector. Having given this privilege, the Government can no longer interfere in any arrangements for the realisation of rent which the Zemindar or those to whom the Zemindar may delegate a portion of his powers may make, and thus the Gorgon has been created which threatens to turn the country into stone. We have a machinery for the mere collection of rent, and not the production of the rent yielding things, which is a disgrace to a civilised Government. A dozen middlemen have been established between the Zemindar and the ryot, each one of whom, without investing capital in any object connected with the improvement of the soil, purchases for a large capital, the right to put one turn on the screw which presses out the heart's blood of the cultivator. It is a safe speculation shielded by the Ægis of British law and British bayonets to rob the grower of produce of his savings; and the Hindoos who have not yet become sufficiently enterprising to extract sun beams from cucumbers, find it an excellent game to hunt and hurry the ryot and make a milch cow of a squalid wretched biped. In this view the permanent settlement has been demoralising. The nation has become used to cruelty and to look upon it as a means of wealth. All other and generous enterprises have been swept out of view. European capitalists have set up manufactories and become prosperous. But the rich amongst us are familiar only with one process of money-making, namely, screwing the ryot.

The evil has grown to a magnitude which ought to arrest, not merely the sympathy, but the conscience of Government, and procure an efficient remedy. Look at the ryots of the 24 Pergunnahs. Fifteen days continued rain in one season proved too much for their energies to prevent starvation. The men live from hand to mouth it seems—and the least contretemps upset their economical contrivances. Four hundred of them came howling to the Commissioner of the district begging assistance. But the Zemindars considered they were still well off—at least until more rain fell. This state of things is freezing. The Zemindar has earned all the profits, bought other Zemindaries with them at fabulous prices, in order to wring other ryots dry, and by and by the public will be called upon to furnish subscriptions for feeding the starving ryots of the 24 Pergunnahs. If the public have any pluck [illegible] will refuse to be fleeced for the benefit of the landowner. It is an encouragement to cruelty to step in and save a victim in order that he may be again made over into the hands of his oppressor. The landed arrangements of the country ought to be such that the cultivator shall have a sufficiency during all contingencies. This it is possible for Government to enforce by compelling the Zemindar, under the authority undoubtedly vested in the State by the preamble of the Act of Settlement, to effect a permanent settlement with the cultivating ryot. The evils of land-jobbing will be successfully removed by this means, for it will make land-jobbing illegal and unprofitable. The benign administration of Sir John Lawrence ought to throw the first stone at that grim hydra-headed monster.

EXTRADITION TREATIES WITH RAJPOOTANA STATES.

(*Gazette of India.*)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Extradition Treaties executed with the following States of Rajpootana be published for general information and guidance:—

I.

SIROHI.

Extradition Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Oomeid Singh, Rao of Sirohi, his children, heirs, and successors, executed on the one part by Lieutenant William James Wemyss Muir, Political Superintendent of Sirohi, under authority from Colonel William Frederick Eden, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, in virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Baronet, G.C.B., and G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on his own part by the Rao Oomeid Singh.

1st.—That any person, whether a British or foreign subject, committing a heinous offence in British territory and seeking shelter within the limits of the Sirohi State, shall be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

2nd.—That any person being a subject of Sirohi committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Sirohi State, and seeking asylum in British territory, will be apprehended, and the case investigated by such Court as the British Government may direct. As a general rule such cases will be tried by the Court of the Political Superintendent in whom the political supervision of Sirohi may be invested.

4th.—That in no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of a heinous offence, except on requisition duly made by, or by the authority of, the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality, as, according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge, if the offence had been there committed.

5th.—That the following offences be deemed as coming within the category of heinous offences:—

1st.—Murder.
2nd.—Attempt to murder.
3rd.—Culpable homicide under aggravating circumstances.
4th.—Thuggee.
5th.—Poisoning.
6th.—Rape.
7th.—Causing grievous hurt.
8th.—Child-stealing.
9th.—Selling females.
10th.—Dacoitee.
11th.—Robbery.
12th.—Burglary.
13th.—Cattle theft.
14th.—Arson.
15th.—Forgery.
16th.—Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin.
17th.—Criminal breach of trust.
18th.—Criminal misappropriation of property.
19th.—Abetting the above offences.

6th.—The expenses of any apprehension, detention or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

7th.—The above treaty shall continue in force until either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it.

8th.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the high contracting parties, [illegible] treaty may be repugnant thereto.

Done at Sirohi, this ninth day of October in the year of Our Lord 1867, corresponding with the eleventh day of the light portion of the month of Asoj, Samvut 1924.

(Signed) W. Muir,
Political Supdt. of Sirohi.
(Seal of the Rao of Sirohi.)
(Signed) John Lawrence,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 31st of October 1867.

(Signed) W. Muir,
Foreign Secy., India.

II.

ULWUR.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 29th day of October 1867.

III.

JHALLAWUR.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the 28th day of April 1868.

IV.

BHURTPORE.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the 11th day of March 1868.

The Treaties concluded with the abovementioned States are identical with the Sirohi Treaty.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "BENARES."

At the request of Captain McCulloch we have much pleasure in publishing the following letters; one addressed by him to the editor of the "China Mail," and the other being a letter to himself from the officers and others connected with the vessel:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

Sir,—I have to request that you will be good enough to publish in your paper the letter herewith enclosed, also these few lines from myself, refuting the letter signed "A Passenger," which appeared in the "China Mail" some two months ago.

Mr. Harvey, late supernumerary chief officer, and Mr. Hudgell, late second officer of the "Benares," will confirm fully the particulars in the enclosed letter, as far as their knowledge goes.

I give also an extract of a letter to me from a first class passenger, received at Hongkong on the 23rd of July last. This gentleman hopes I won't suspect him of being the writer of such a letter, and proceeds thus—"In it he, 'A Passenger,' talks big enough about being cool and collected, as he says, and if he had not thus acted, I don't suppose any one would have said 'nay,' to him, but he was in a beastly funk all night, and when you called the gig alongside to take more in, he positively objected to going, except to the stem, that you might come to us, and said we were all right and we'd better take care of ourselves; and if other people had not objected to this doctrine, and 'A Passenger' had ruled the roost, you would have never seen the gig alongside, with the 'cool and collected' man in it. I give names of other first class passengers, who will confirm all I have said of 'A Passenger.'"

Accept my best thanks for your courteous preparatory remarks when inserting the letter signed "A Passenger," which remarks I saw for the first time yesterday at this place.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. McCulloch,
(Late) Commander s. s. "Benares,"
Singapore, s. s. "Columbian," 1st Aug. 1868.

To Captain McCulloch,

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, officers, &c. of the late s. s. "Benares," having read in the "Hongkong Daily Press" of 30th May a letter signed by "A Passenger," the malicious and false statements contained therein not as yet having been publicly contradicted, think it a duty to you and ourselves to call your attention to some of the grave and untruthful charges.

We would point out his remark about the striking of the ship. "The shock was so severe that it pitched some of us out of our beds, smashing glasses, globes of lamps, and sending everything adrift in cabins that was not a fixture." This is simply untrue, for we are of opinion that the shock was so slight that not a single article was displaced by it.

He remarks about "seeing the engines backed at full speed" and he "going after the carpenter to sound and see if the vessel was making water." This to any casual reader would appear to have been done by his order or suggestion. Whereas the orders were given through their proper channels, emanating from yourself.

He says "by this time all was confusion on board." "At this time [illegible] were in the boats were never thought of, not even were the covers taken off." This is as false as his previous statements; the confusion could only exist in his own imagination, as everyone on board in *each department* remained quietly at their stations, until the very last, when ordered away, or previously sent about some more requisite duty.

About boats: The order was given to the second officer a few minutes after the ship struck to take his men (stationed for the purpose) and get all the boats cleared away, but on no account whatever to lower them until ordered by the commander. The instructions were strictly carried out, and all the boats cleared away long before they were actually required, and every boat lowered in ample time (the port life boat excepted, which, though clear, was not swung out, and the ship having a strong list to starboard it was not attempted at the time) there being ample room for all in the other seven boats, the sea being quite smooth. Two boats were lowered soon after striking—the mail boat for sounding and the first cutter for running out an anchor.

He also says that "apparently there were no boat stations on board the 'Benares.'" This you are aware is utterly false, as from the nature of our voyage and numerous opportunities (as the ship's copy log will prove) more chances than usually exist were embraced in exercising the boats and their crews, and getting all in good order about them.

His next remark: "Through the exertion of Captain McCulloch he saved all his own baggage and part of the passengers.'" This remark is false and malicious, for your baggage in the cabin outside the saloon on port and upermost side by the merest chance escaped being looted, the cabin next in the same lobby being broken open. Nearly all effects in the port cabins forward were saved with the exception of Mr. Harvey's, supernumerary chief officer, and Dr. Busby's, surgeon of the ship.

The whole of the starboard cabins were under water, and those in saloon covered with fittings, &c., from port side, yet a quantity of the baggage therein contained was dived for and saved on first falling tide, after saving the specie, including the whole of that belonging to the writer of the letter signed "A Passenger."

Then his remark about assistance rendered by the "Scorpion." We grant that they rendered their services with the greatest good-will, ably doing everything they were requested; yet it must not be supposed that preventers from the mast head to shore were never thought of, for that we are aware was the first thing you asked them to do for us, in conjunction with one of our officers and a few of our men; it could have been done long before, as the writer states, but our exertions were confined to the more important duties of saving treasure, silk baggage, &c.

Many of the false accusations made by "A Passenger" could only be malice, for he could have no accurate idea of what took place on deck, he being in the saloon for at least an hour after the striking of the ship: a fact that can be and is certified by the third officer, and we believe by more than one first class passenger.

We regret exceedingly that from our lengthened stay at the wreck, &c., we had not an earlier opportunity of taking notice of this letter and refuting the grave charges therein contained, and trust that you will give publicity to the foregoing remarks.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Wm. H. Fraser, Chief Officer.
R. Alex. Busby, Surgeon.
John McGregor, Chief Engineer.
R. S. Bristow, 3rd Officer.
R. C. Cumberland, 5th Officer.
John Riach, Carpenter.
George Hower, Gunner.
Thomas Taylor, Quarter Master.

S. S. "Columbian," Singapore, 1st August 1868.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(*Shangai Gazette, July* 11.)

The following is the finding of the Naval Court which sat on Saturday and Monday at H. B. M. Consulate with reference to the loss of the P. and O. S. *Benares*:—

The Court, having carefully weighed and considered the whole of the evidence, are of opinion—

I.—That, although all due precautions were taken by the Master to steer the *Benares* in the usual track of steamers, we consider that the influence of the tide took her somewhat west of her course at a place where it is not possible to ascertain with any accuracy either the set or velocity of the tide. Looking at the distance of the spot on which the ship struck from the usual track—only about 2½ miles—and bearing in mind the fact that at the least ten minutes elapsed during which the vessel went at least a mile after the land was discovered, through the negligence of the officers on the lookout and not of the Master, Mr. William McCulloch, and seeing that the Master was during that time looking at his chart, the Court is of opinion that no blame attaches to Mr. William McCulloch, Master of the ship *Benares*.

II.—Considering that Mr. Richard Cumberland, Junior Officer of the watch, did not use the ordinary and obvious precaution after seeing the land ahead, of hailing to have the ship stopped or the helm shifted, but left the forecastle to communicate personally with the officer of the watch on the bridge, whereby time was lost, and considering that Mr. Henry Hudgell, officer of the watch, who had been left in charge of the vessel, after the supposed land had been pointed out to him, did not at once either stop the vessel or shift her helm, as was his undoubted duty, but went leisurely down the ladder to look for the Master, thereby losing time enough to have reversed and in all probability have saved the ship; the Court is of opinion that the *Benares* was lost by the negligence of Mr. Richard Cumberland, Junior Officer of the watch, and Mr. Henry Hudgell, officer of the watch.

The Court doth, therefore, suspend the certificates of the said Mr. Richard Cumberland and Mr. Henry Hudgell for a period of six months, and the said Mr. Richard Cumberland and Mr. Henry Hudgell's certificates are hereby suspended for six months; and the said Mr. William McCulloch, Master and the other officers of the ship are hereby acquitted of all blame accordingly.

R. J. Forrest,
H. B. M. Vice Consul, President.
Chas. H. Farquharson,
Lieut. H. M. S. "Rinaldo."
W. T. Tregidgo,
Nav. Lieut. H. M. S. "Rinaldo."
James Smith.
Master of the ship "Wild Deer."

CHINA AND JAPAN NEWS.

From the "Overland China Mail," of July 24, received by the mail yesterday, we take the following items of intelligence:—

JAPAN.

The French have received the reparation demanded for the murder of their countrymen at Sakhai.

Great depression appears to exist in mercantile circles.

The native Christians at Nagasaki have been condemned to "be drowned at sea." The Treaty Consuls have

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE AND MR. EYRE.

(Daily News, July 23.)

THE Jamaica Committee present their compliments to the Editor of the *Daily News*, and would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the enclosed address to their subscribers.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE.

The attempt to call Mr. Eyre to account for his conduct as Governor of Jamaica, under the Colonial Governors' Act, being at an end, the grand jury of Middlesex having thrown out the bill, the executive committee are of opinion that the duty which they undertook of exhausting all the methods afforded by the criminal law of bringing the case under the cognizance of justice has now been performed.

So much misconception has prevailed, and has been fostered by the language of those who were opposed to an inquiry, that it may be desirable to recall to mind the leading facts.

A district in the island of Jamaica had been the scene of a disturbance, caused as it appears, in part at least, by a system of misrule under which (according to the testimony of the present governor, Sir J. P. Grant) in minor criminal cases, those mainly affecting the people, the system of legal procedure was extremely bad, and in civil matters for the poorer classes there was no justice at all while there was nothing worthy to be called a police.* The disturbance, though sanguinary in its first outbreak, was suppressed without difficulty, no stand being ever made by the peasantry against the troops engaged in its suppression. The outbreak having occurred on the 11th October, on the 26th the governor reported, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, that "the rebellion had been crushed." Nevertheless, for more than three weeks after this date, and even for many days after, he had, on October 30, issued a proclamation of amnesty, declaring that the rebellion had been subdued—when all excuse of military necessity for summary proceedings was at end and every person suspected of complicity in the disturbance might have been brought before the regular courts of justice—he continued to license the shooting, hanging and flogging of the peasantry, without distinction of sex, and the destruction of their houses and property, under the name and colour of martial law. According to the report of the royal commissioners of inquiry, 439 persons in all were put to death, not less than 600 were flogged, and 1,000 houses were burned. For a whole month there was a reign of terror. At one place, on a single day, 30 men and 20 women were flogged; the men with cats twisted with piano wire, of which the royal commissioners of inquiry before whom some portions of the cat was produced, say that it is painful to think that any man should have used such an instrument for the torturing of his fellow-creatures. Persons were tried and put to death under martial law for acts done, and even for words spoken, before the proclamation of martial law. A peasant, named Samuel Clark, was hanged, some days after the proclamation of amnesty, for words spoken two months before the proclamation of martial law, his only specified offence being that he had at that time declared with an oath that a letter signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies was a lie. The case of the Hon. G. W. Gordon was in its constitutional aspect still more grave. A member of the Legislature of Jamaica, and a leading opponent of the government of Mr. Eyre, he was taken by the governor himself out of the protection of the common law, carried into the proclaimed district, handed over to a so-called court-martial presided over by Lieutenant Brand, of whose fitness to sit as judge in a case of life or death the public has since sufficient means of forming an opinion, and put to death, with the express sanction of Mr. Eyre, to whom the sentence had been specially submitted, with an intimation from the commanding officer, General Nelson, that there was no military necessity for a summary execution; and this on evidence which the royal commissioners pronounce to have been wholly insufficient to support the charge, and which is characterised by the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench not only as legally "inadmissible before any properly-constituted tribunal," but as "morally worthless." "No one, I think," says the same authority, who has the faintest idea of what the administration of justice involves, could deem the proceedings on this trial consistent with justice, or to use a homely phrase, with that fair play which is the right of the commonest criminal." "All I can say," proceeds the Lord Chief Justice, "is that if, on martial law being proclaimed, a man can lawfully be thus tried, condemned and sacrificed, such a state of things is a scandal and a reproach to the institutions of this great and free country; and, as a minister of justice profoundly imbued with a sense of what is due to the first and greatest of earthly obligations, I ~~entreat~~ ~~as soon as~~ ~~being called~~ ~~upon~~ ~~to act~~ ~~with~~ ~~in~~ ~~that~~ time to come."

The gravity of these events, in a constitutional point of view, and the necessity of bringing the case before a legal tribunal in the interest of public liberty and justice, were enhanced by the language of certain classes and of certain journalists in this country, who applauded the arbitrary violence of Mr. Eyre; but the publications of legal writers, the advocates of prerogative, who took occasion to uphold martial law as exemplified in the acts of the governor and his subordinates in Jamaica (and notably in the trial and execution of Mr. Gordon) putting forth doctrines which the Lord Chief Justice denounces as dangerous and pernicious," and of which he says that "he almost shuddered when he read them," and, above all, by the attitude of the ministers of the crown, one of whom when questioned on the subject in parliament, maintained, in effect, that martial law, when proclaimed, exempted those assuming to act under it from responsibility for their actions, however criminal and oppressive, to the laws and legal tribunals of the land," ‡ while his colleague defended the execution of Mr. Gordon, without reference to legality, as "practically just."†

Acting, as they have acted throughout, under the legal guidance of counsel at once eminent and dispassionate, the executive committee proceeded to try the question whether an officer of the crown, who had illegally taken the life of a British subject, was or was not responsible to the law. This was done by proceeding at common law against Mr. Eyre and his subordinates, General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, for the illegal execution of Mr. Gordon. The subordinates were committed for trial by Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate of the metropolitan district, but the grand jury of London threw out the bill. Mr. Eyre himself, acting, as was stated, under the advice of his committee, had retired into Shropshire, where he was under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who, upon application being made to them, refused to commit him for trial. The case against Mr. Eyre was now laid in is completeness before the Attorney-General, that the investigation, which the Shropshire justices of the peace refused, might under his authority and on his motion be obtained; but the Attorney-General declined to act. Much time was next spent in endeavouring to bring Mr. Eyre, who had left Shropshire, but whose movements the solicitor of the committee found great difficulty in tracing, before a magistrate legally educated, and upon whose impartiality reliance could be placed. When, at length, this was effected, the magistrate refused to commit, on the technical ground that General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were the principals in the execution of Mr. Gordon, while Mr. Eyre was only an accessory, and that the bill against the principals having been thrown out by the grand jury the accessory ought not to be committed on that charge. Thus baffled by the forms of law, the executive committee made a final attempt, under the advice of their counsel, to bring the case before a jury under the Colonial Governors' Act. Under that act the magistrate, after first seeking the direction of the Court of Queen's Bench as to his jurisdiction in the matter, committed Mr. Eyre for trial; but the grand jury of Middlesex threw out the bill.

In accordance with their pledge, and in consistency with the instructions given by them to their legal representatives in Jamaica, the executive committee have abstained from calling in question any act done by any officer of the crown in the suppression of insurrection. They have confined the proceedings to acts done after the insurrection had, in the recorded opinion of the governor himself, been put down, and when, in the judgment of his chief military subordinate, the military necessity was at an end.

Nor would the executive committee have assumed to themselves and their constituents in any case the invidious function of setting the law in motion if the government had shown any disposition to perform that duty. Once, as has already been stated, they attempted, and they would at any time have been ready to transfer the matter to the hands of the law officers of the crown. But the government, though it instituted proceedings against some of the subordinate agents in Jamaica, wholly refused to take any steps for submitting the conduct of the principal agents to judicial investigation here. The duty of vindicating the law, when thus abandoned by the government, is cast, by the principles of the English constitution, on private citizens; if private citizens declined it, there would be no check on the illegal conduct of officers of the crown.

For the inappropriateness, uncertainty, and awkwardness of the remedies provided by the law against a colonial governor guilty of oppression, and the protraction of the legal proceedings thereby occasioned, the executive committee are not responsible. Nor are they responsible for the unavoidable delay incurred in bringing witnesses from Jamaica, or for that caused by the difficulty of finding Mr. Eyre within the jurisdiction of a professional minister of the law. Due allowance being made for these impediments, the proceedings have been carried on with all possible despatch.

The difficulty of bringing evidence from Jamaica not only occasioned loss of time and expenditure of money, but prevented the case from being presented before the public in the courts of law with its full moral force, the executive committee being compelled to content themselves with no more testimony than what was technically sufficient to support the charge.

The proceedings of the committee may be said to have had three objects—to obtain a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Eyre and his subordinates; to settle the law in the interest of justice, liberty and humanity; and to arouse public morality against oppression generally, and particularly against the oppression of subject and dependent races.

The first object has not been attained. The grand jury in Jamaica threw out the bill in the case of Provost-Marshal Ramsay (who had hanged a man for a gesture made, or an exclamation uttered under the torture of the lash) notwithstanding the declaration of the presiding judge that a trial was essential to the interests of public justice. The county magistrates of Shropshire, and the grand juries of London and Middlesex, have interposed their authority to prevent a judicial inquiry into the case of a British citizen put to death "unlawfully and unjustifiably," in the words of the Lord Chief Justice, by an officer of the crown. In each case the public must be left to judge whether the result was due to the want of ground for an inquiry, or to the determination of those who interposed that no inquiry should take place. On the other hand it is needless to say that Mr. Eyre is in error when he speaks of himself as having been twice acquitted. As there has been no trial, there can have been no acquittal, and in that respect the question remains exactly where it was before these proceedings were commenced,

The second object has been attained. The memorable charge of the Lord Chief Justice in the case of Nelson and Brand will remain, as the executive committee believe, a lasting barrier against the encroachment of martial law and its upholders on the rights and liberties of British subjects. If the subsequent charge of Mr. Justice Blackburn in some respects differed from that of the Lord Chief Justice, the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice is known to be shared by every other member of the court. But even Mr. Justice Blackburn did not maintain, as some lawyers had maintained, that the power of proclaiming martial law formed a part of the prerogative of the crown in England. His doctrine was limited to Jamaica, and was founded on acts of the Colonial Legislature, which, with all colonial acts of a similar character, have now, and in consequence of the manifestation of public opinion respecting the events in Jamaica, been repealed. British jurisprudence, therefore, has been finally purged of martial law. The committal of Mr. Eyre, General Nelson, and Lieutenant Brand for trial by London magistrates has moreover confirmed the principle that the officers of the crown are responsible in the ordinary course of justice to the courts of law for acts done by them in the suppression, or alleged suppression, of insurrection.

With regard to the third object, also, the executive committee feel that the efforts of the Jamaica Committee have been well repaid. A great amount of sound public opinion has been called forth; and it is not unreasonable to think that this has contributed to the escape of the nation from anything which could leave a stain on its humanity or honour in the suppression of the recent disturbances in Ireland, where there were not wanting cruel and panic-stricken advocates of a proclamation of martial law. That sympathy with Mr. Eyre and with his policy should at the same time be exhibited in the quarters where it prevailed was inevitable. It was inevitable also, that the sympathy should take the form of charges of vindictiveness, malignity, and persecution against those who, without the slightest personal feeling, were endeavouring to discharge the unwelcome but indispensable duty of guarding public liberty and vindicating the law; nor was it unnatural that such charges should find acceptance among the unthinking, when, from the lapse of time, the agony of so many hundreds of sufferers had been forgotten, and the annoyance inflicted by legal proceedings on the author of the suffering alone remained present to the mind. In answer to the charge of persecution, so far as it is founded on the protraction of the proceedings, the executive committee repeat that for this protraction they are not responsible. His subordinates, his case would have been brought to as prompt a hearing as those of General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand,

(Sd.) JOHN STUART MILL, Chairman.
P. A. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
W. E. GRESSON, Hon. Sec.

London, July 15, 1868.

* Speech of Sir J. P. Grant to the Legislative Council, Oct. 16, 1866.

‡ Speech of Mr. Disraeli (Chancellor of the Exchequer), July 19, 1866.

† Speech of Mr. Adderley, July 31, 1866.

A LIBERAL DUKE.

(Daily Telegraph.)

AN extraordinary letter from the Duke of Portland appeared in the *Nottingham Journal* of yesterday. On Monday last there was a leading article in that paper, in which it was stated moderately, and as a report which ought to be corrected if it was untrue, that the Duke of Portland, having a controlling power over 800 electors in the northern division of Nottinghamshire, had intimated to Conservative landowners who had been holding a private meeting, that he was prepared to hand these 800 electors over to them much as he might do a like number of sheep. The article proceeds to discuss the position of parties in the south as well as the northern division of the county, and a statement is made in it to the effect that the next, registration will prove favourable to the Liberals and that the party of progress is prepared for a severe contest, if the Tories are determined to provoke one. The article concludes by saying that a factious opposition to the re-election of the present Speaker of the House of Commons and his colleague will not justify any further forbearance to what is known as the "drawing-room" interest, which has been allowed to have a monopoly of the representation of South Notts for so long a time. It is to this article that the Duke refers in his letter. The editor of the journal adds a foot-note, in which he says that care has been taken to produce the letter *verbatim literatim*, the italics and capitals being what we may call "the Duke's own." The editor also states that the Duke is not very exact in his quotations, but under the special circumstances he prefers to follow the text of his illustrious correspondent. The following is a copy of the letter:

WELBECK, MONDAY NIGHT, July 20th, 1868.

SIR—I have not been a little amused on my return home this evening at a late hour (between nine and ten), in the perusal of a leading article in a copy of your paper of to-day, forwarded to me I presume by yourself, duly marked to call my attention to it, since I know no one else at Nottingham likely to have done me that favour.

A more ludicrous "maré's nest" for an Editor of a newspaper to have tumbled into, and to have troubled the public with, in a leading article upon, can seldom have occurred, common as such hoaxes on editors of newspapers have occasionly been.

I defy you to show that there is the smallest foundation for any one of the premises on which you have so freely founded your remarks upon myself, and, what is of far more importance, upon the most distinguished and essential body in the State, of which I form but a very insignificant item.

In the course of a long life devoted to the Liberal cause, and never in disaccord with the leaders of it, *except* when they set aside measures of Reform, to which themselves and myself were alike committed, and which I am *now* persuaded, they never *really* intended to put forward but for party purposes, I have never *intruded* my opinions on politics, or anything else on anyone (least of all on the public), only too happy to be let alone, but neither have I ever so far failed in my duty to my country as to care a straw for the bullying of editors of newspapers, or conceal my *real* opinions when appealed to to express them (more especially when by those whose good opinion I was naturally most anxious to retain); because not happening to be in *fashion* at the time nor in accord with the *chaff* of the Press; that portion of it, at least, which is chiefly governed by the notion of what is most likely to do best business for the firm for the day, and ever ready to take up the opposite course for similar motives, with wonderful ability no doubt, but equally astonishing impudence.

It certainly did so happen that I was appealed to by partisans of both sides in the present conflict, and I gave my opinion fairly and unequivocally, equally to both, to the very limited extent to which I considered I was called upon to do so, and I had no desire that there should be any secret about it, but the contrary.

I cannot, therefore, but be greatly rejoiced at the opportunity afforded to me by an over bumptious editor of speaking out as an Englishmen in public, though probably not exactly to his mind.

Fortunately for your readers, I have little more to do than to refer to the words of a very old party politician, not altogether unknown in Printing House Square, need I add, the words of Mr. Walter, in an electioneering speech in Berkshire as repeated in his own paper the *Times* of the 8th inst.

Mr. Walter's speech: "there were those who said *it (the Irish Church Question)* was taken up as a mere political manœuvre, as an expedient for uniting the Liberal party. If that were true, if there were no better ground than that for dealing with the Irish Church *then* a more *wicked or outrageous* policy could not be adopted. That *such an institution* should be *sacrificed* merely to suit the convenience of Parliamentary leaders would be an iniquitous and almost a *diabolical act.*"

I entirely concur with this much of Mr. Walter's speech, and would only supplement it with the addition of my own personal conviction, viz., that there is not a single individual in the kingdom *thoroughly well acquainted* with *public affairs*, who, IF A GENTLEMAN, would deny upon his *honour*; or, if otherwise, on his *oath* (unless a fit subject for committal for perjury!) that party motives, and party motives *alone*, have been the guiding star of the mover of the present onslaught on the Church, and unholy alliance with Demagogues, and Papists, whose openly avowed objects are to pull down the best and most ancient institution of the country, and set up Yankeeism in Politics and Voluntaryism and Popishdom in Religion.

I have only further to remark that the threat of swamping public opinion by force of money "a thousand pounds subscription and others you say" is all of a piece with the farce of the whole article, coming as it does from a professedly so virtuous and indignant a politician: and in regard to the mysterious allusion to "Drawing-room influence," I presume that is a hit at the well-known opinion of the Highest Personage in the Realm, our beloved Queen, the ablest and best and most patriotic Sovereign this country ever had the blessing to possess, and whose rare gift of insight into the true character of the public men around her, has too truly taught her the danger of the advent to power of those who now so recklessly at all hazards aspire to it, no matter at what cost to the best interests of the country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SCOTT PORTLAND.

DROWNING OF A BRIDAL PARTY AT BATTERSEA.

MR. ST. CLAIR BEDFORD, Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest, at St. George's Vestry-room, Hanover-square, on July 23, respecting the death, by drowning, of Jane Chads, aged seventeen years.

The deceased was the sister of Sarah Chads, and acted as bridesmaid to her upon her marriage, on the previous Sunday, to a young man named Betsworth, and she and they were all drowned the same afternoon. The fate of the young women has caused a very intense feeling amongst their neighbours and friends at Hendon, where they resided, and a large number came up in carts from that district to be present at the inquest.

Mr. John Thompson, a gentleman over thirty years of age, the sole survivor of the ill-fated boating party, deposed that at half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon he and the newly-married couple, and Jane Chads, agreed to go up the river for an excursion. They hired a boat called the "Kettledrum," at Mr. Alexander's Aquatic Stores. It was a small boat, and when they pushed out, Betsworth and witness found that the oars were too long for it. They returned and got two small and worn sculls in exchange for the oars. Witness understood the management of boats, but not the set of the tides. The two young women sat with their backs to the stern of the boat. When nearly opposite Battersea Church they found that the boat was taking water. They saw some men on the Battersea shore and they rowed towards them in order to get the water baled out. There were five barges moored in a clumsy manner near the shore, and the boat went towards them with the current while the two men were pulling in another direction. Suddenly the boat struck one of the barges and went over, the whole party being thrown underneath the boat. Witness came to the surface twenty yards from the boat, which was keel up. He went down again, but rose and caught a scull, which he took to be the keel of the boat. He saw none of the deceased persons. The rudder was on the boat, but none of the party knew it, and probably that in some way rendered the boat unmanageable.

Edward Jones, a fisherman, said that he was on shore near the Old Swan Tavern, when he saw the boat making towards him. It went suddenly towards the barges and capsized. The tide was a swinging one. Two boats put off to the rescue, and Thompson and a hat and a coat were picked up.

[illegible] Alexander, the proprietor of the "Kettledrum." As he had heard that he was to be indicted for perjury at the first inquest, he had made an exact measurement of the boat. He found that it was 18ft 4in. long, 4ft. in width, and 1ft. 5in. deep. It was a gig, and was fully capable of holding four men. It did not let in water. After the occurrence three persons got into the gig, and remained for several hours dragging for the bodies, and during that time it did not let in water. The sculls were 7ft. 6in. long.

Samuel Chads, the father of the young women, said that this was not the first boat that had upset when Mr. Thompson was in it. Since Sunday he boasted that he would take any one out in a boat for a bet of 10s., and after a certain time drown him. That was the brutal remark of a murderer.

Mr. Thompson: I never said that.

Chads: You know you are a murderer and ——(The jurors upon this interposed with loud cries of "Order, order.")

A friend of Thompson's addressed the court, and said he did say these words, but he had been fearfully insulted before he uttered them.

Mrs. Mary Ann Betsworth, the mother of the bridegroom, said that she wished to give evidence. She deposed that she saw the party go off in the boat. They were all sober except Mr. Thompson. He had taken too much. Her son was inexperienced in boating.

Thompson said that he was perfectly sober. The married couple and the young woman had taken some rum out of a bottle and some ale while they were in the boat, but he took none. As for the other boat accident, the facts were these. He and his wife and child and a young woman were in a boat on the Grand Junction Canal, when a steam-tug ran them down. He got hold of his wife and she held the child; he supported them for ten minutes in the water, and the young woman struggled till she was got out. He claimed 200*l.* damages, and the company compromised the matter with him.

The Coroner said that if the jury thought there was any want of skill or forethought, and if they could not make out clearly how the boat came to be upset, they should return an open verdict. The witness Thompson had found fault with the boat and the sculls, and the way the bargers were moored, and, in fact, with everybody and everything; but he was silent as to any want of skill on his own part.

Mr. Thompson, who looked very ill, said that he had a doctor's certificate in his pocket to show that he was so ill in consequence of this accident that he ought not to be present at the inquest.

The jury, after some deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That Jane Chads was drowned through the upsetting of a certain boat, but there is not sufficient evidence to show how the said boat came to be upset."

It was stated that Mr. Thompson made the acquaintance of the bridal party somewhat by chance on the day of the wedding. After the marriage the party drove to the river-side, and the proposition to take a boat was made, it is stated, by Betsworth.

AN OLD-FASHIONED WELSH CUSTOM.—What is described as being "an old-fashioned Welsh custom" has just been revived with much success at the little village of Waenfawr, North Wales. A man named Williams, who had become separated from his wife, married again, and with his second wife took up his residence in Waenfawr, at the house of her sister. This circumstance greatly shocked the neighbours, and after persecuting the woman for a long time in the hope of getting rid of her, they, a few evenings ago, got a ladder, freshly tarred, and assembling in force before the house where she lodged, demanded that she should be given up to them, so that they might "carry her about the roads." Mrs. Roberts, her sister, went to the window and besought them to leave in peace, but they declared that they would stay there for a week if necessary, and that if Mrs. Williams did not shortly come out they would pull the house down. After a little further parley they began to carry out the latter portion of their threat, and when they had burst open the lock of the door, and broken several of the windows, Mr. Roberts, who was lying in bed, dangerously ill, said his sister-in-law must go out. She gave herself up accordingly, and was placed upon the ladder in an upright position, with her legs apart and thrust between two of the spaces between the rounds. The ladder was then hoisted upon the shoulders of two men, and from 10 o'clock till midnight, when they brought her home half dead, the woman "was carried about the roads," her bearers being relieved by others of the crowd as they became tired. A policeman witnessed the proceedings, following the procession for two miles, but he dared not interfere. He, however, took down the names of ten men and two women whom he recognised in the crowd, and on being brought up before the magistrates they were convicted of assault, and fined 20*s.* each including costs. A solicitor appeared on behalf of the defendants, and pleaded in extenuation of the offence, that it was "an old fashioned way among neighbours which had been prevalent in Wales in former years."—*Express.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.
969 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stanhouse & Co. [c.l. July 8
1455 Berenice, Mullins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co.
954 Defiance, Langlois—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. July 29
1255 Osprey of the Ocean, Varian—Bates & Co.
1057 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
1081 Rothley, Richardson—Volkart Brothers. [c.l. July 22
1235 Osprey of the Ocean, Varian—Bates & Co. [c.l. July 18
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6
LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
3517 The Queen (s), Grogan—Lawrence & Co.
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain. [c.l. June 26
1370 Caernarvon, Young—W. Nicol & Co.
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Dibbs—H. M. Sedick. [c.l. Aug. 12
Mauritius (s).
474 Pehlwan, Tarn—B. H. Cama.
1200 Scotia (s), Hamilton—H. I. S. N. Co.
1000 Sophia Jane—W. Nicol and Co.
1379 Sydney Dacres—E. Bates & Co.
1409 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy.
FOR MADRAS.
543 Conata. [c.l. Aug. 5
3058 Hamilla Mitchell, Branscombe—Stenhouse & Co.
FOR RICE PORTS.
1277 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
2739 Denmark, Valentine—Owen and Okell.
1052 Duisburg, Hollje—W. Nicol & Co.
693 George Peabody, Churchill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee
1123 Oliver Cromwell—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
1141 Wanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
395 Ceylon, Leech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 27
2010 China (s), Steuart.
886 Glenlee—B. & A. Hormusjee.
679 Indore (s), Grew—C. B. Cobb.
520 Shaftesbury (s), Atkins—B. & A. Hormusjee.
878 Thales (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 13
FOR RANGOON.
2238 Great Victoria (s), Enright—Lawrence & Co.
1470 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
1302 Dilharree, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
FOR BANGKOK.
502 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co. [c.l. Aug. 13
FOR ZANZIBAR.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.
FOR NEW ORLEANS.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
FOR CALLAO.
1522 Albertine, Stapledon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1139 Algonquin, Anderson—E. Latham & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Telly & Co.
986 Atlantic King, Lewis—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1260 British India,—Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
954 Glendevon (s), W. Nicol & Co.
1102 J. H. Stetson, Stetson.
1393 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
1098 L. B. Gilchrist, Watt.
942 Mary Ogden, Bygot—Volkart Brothers.
1510 Melmerby, Hughes—Lawrence & Co.
1502 Montpelier, Miller.
1263 Montana, Frivoux—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee Dubashes
1114 Nagasaki Lefèvre—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1346 Prince Charley, Askew—W. Nicol & Co.
1608 Queen of the North, Weaver—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
3109 Royal Saxon—Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—M. Nesserwanjee.
1139 Tim Whittler, Cotes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1245 Western Empire, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
1226 W. M. Reed, Stinson.
768 Zullette, Jones—Owen & Okell.
FOR MAULMEIN.
980 Castle Eden, Bruce—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Natives.
785 Minnehaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MOBILE.
1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.
FOR SAIGON.
1267 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
397 Elizabeth, Henderson—Gibb.
481 Morning Star—H. M. Sedick.
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR ALGOA BAY.
2245 Peruvian (s) Salmon—Lawrence & Co.
FOR JOHORE.
873 Egeria, Burt—Robinson & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
768 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda. [c.l. Aug. 4
FOR COCHIN.
795 Ethereal, Anderson—Wallace & Co. [c.l. Aug. 12
FOR AUSTRALIA.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
663 Beth Shan, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
580 Mary Moore, Wood—Finlay, Clark & Co.
FOR MALABAR COAST.
1040 Beaumaris Castle, Gardner—E. Latham & Co.
FOR ADEN.
142 Den Behandize, Schmidt—Captain.
FOR ADEN & SUEZ.
1873 Baroda (s), Haselwood, P. & O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 12
1755 Carnatic (s) Jones—P. & O. Co.
1395 Krishna (s), Child—B. B. & C. I. S. Co.

NOT FIXED.

903 Agra, Macaulay—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1287 Albion, Avroa—Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.
774 Albuera, Gissing—W. Nicol & Co.
946 Allice Vennard, Humphreys—V. Brothers.
1019 Alnwick, Grew—W. Nicol & Co.
882 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
584 Annie Sharp, Evans—Coupland & Co.
882 Amorosa, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
597 Anevoca—W. Nicol & Co.
1034 Arabia, Henckley, P. & O. Co.
1027 Arabia (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.
1249 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1302 Asia, Parker—Blay & Mackintosh.
564 Aske Haymon, Nicoda—H. M. Sedick.
695 Athenic—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
930 Atalanta, Benningall—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1093 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Cater—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
545 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
1151 British Crown, McDonald—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1437 British Isles, Brighton—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Burmah, Yeo—W. Nicol & Co.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
739 Caldwell, Jordon—W. Nicol & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
795 Canbay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
503 Cardross, McIntosh—W. Nicol & Co.
499 Carnatic, Sandoe—Soares Bros.
1206 Corsica, Hawner.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1296 City of Manchester (s), Manning.
986 City of Nankin, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
963 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
683 Columbus (s)—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
949 David Malcolm, Anton—Stenhouse & Co.
1293 Dharwar, Thomas—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
909 Duke of Richmond, Airey—J. A. Shepherd.
1945 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1009 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
553 Elizabeth, Buffet—Blackwell & Co.
389 Empress, Robinson—Captain.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1030 Equator, Hoekert—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1213 Erminta, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
630 Euphrates (s)—R. I. S. N. Co.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
903 Evening Star, Harley—Hassumbhoy Thaver & Co.
1230 Far West (s)—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
967 Falkland, Pender—Cowasjee Manuckjee.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
Franewell, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
680 Futtay Moobarack, Nacoda.—H. S. Cholteace.
871 Gala, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
231 General Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
165 Golden City, Jones.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
930 Hindoostan, Hill.—Hajee Mirza Mussuk.
1403 Humber, Bell—Bell, Ventz & Co.
595 Hydaspes, Baker—Elmstone & Boyd & Co.
1010 India (s), Kempleton—B. I. S. N. Company.
349 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—Captain.
490 Judel Bary, Nacoda.
909 Khimjee Odowjee—E. Bates & Co.
886 Koina (s), Simpson—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
1175 Lancashire, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.
878 Lina, Ogdall—Nanchund Vussonjee.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
488 Lyra, Robert—Goolam Ibrae.
1135 Madras (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1139 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
694 Mary Ann, Nacoda.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Profumo.
564 Mohiden Khodabaux.
989 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
1285 Morning Star, Gardiner—L. A. & A. Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
548 Mula (s), Child.
716 Nada (s), Colliver—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
549 Nicholas Curvin, Lestock, H. Esmail Hubib.
1383 Northern Queen, Keenan—Finlay Clerk & Co.
950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
170 Paris (s), Hill.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin—B. C. & R. S. N. Co
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
838 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1040 Punjaub (s), Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
670 Queen Victoria, Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co.
960 Queensland, Montgomery—H. M. Seedick.
838 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
889 Rohomany, H. Jones.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
965 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
654 Sakuna (s) Beasley—W. Nicol & Co.
1230 Sattara (s), Bates—W. Nicol & Co.
911 Scotia (s), Hamlin—B. I. S. N. Co.
694 Sierra Nevada, Woosted—Stenhouse & Co.
653 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
457 Sir John Lawrence (s)—J. A. Shepherd.
838 St. Bernard McDermott—R. Eduljee & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
935 Star of the North, Rowle—The Captain.
884 Stebonheath, London Asiatic & A. Co.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.
693 Sunbeam, Jorhan—D. Merwanjee & Co.
Suez, Kalhash.
662 Sylvia, Randall.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
993 Teazer, Grant—H. M. Sedick.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—Remington & Co.
862 Thomas Bell, Genzelier—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 Tiomalliam, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
901 Tinour, Spooner—Cornforth & Co.
1013 Torrell, Morgan—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
531 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.
584 Volunteer, Ralphi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
597 Warrior, Thornhill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee.
1804 West Indian (s), Miller—Lawrence & Co.
702 Widcawake, Nacoda.
1034 Wilberforce, Budelman—P. & O. Co.
1402 Yorick, Dixon—H. B. Touche & Co.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchins—L. A. & A. Company.
1054 Zuleika, Stephens—Lyon & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Argus.
4173 Euphrates, Dunn.
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Stretton.
4173 Malabar, Rich.
Tilly (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

654 Earl Canning—Tolpatt.

A PRINCE FOR INDIA.—The English community in India are very anxious to have the loan of a Prince for a short time. It would be useless to press objections on the score of climate after the experience we are now undergoing. No member of our Royal family has yet visited India, but foreign princes have thought it desirable to see that country before finishing their travels. The present King of the Belgians was there in 1864 and part of the following year, and since then Indian society has had no visitor much out of the common way. Before long, one of the papers hopes, the heir to the throne will "hold a Durbar in Government House, compared to which all the pageantries which India has witnessed since the palmy days of the Mogul empire which have been as mere stage displays." If the Prince has doubts about the heat, the writer reminds him that "Cœur de Lion waged war in sultry Syria in an era considerably prior to the invention of 'soia topees' and the introduction of Wenham Lake ice." This argument is not conclusive in itself, but it is quite possible for the heir to a crown to spend a cold season to less advantage than in a trip to India. The invitation, however, will probably receive some consideration before it is accepted.—*Pall Mall Gaz